

12/06/99


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PTO/SB/05 (4/98)

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Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for non-provisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b).)

Attorney Docket No. 702/991620

First Inventor or Application Identifier A. Pieter Kroesberge

Title Substitute with Super-Absorbent Material

Express Mail Label No. EL400913437US

 PTO  
U.S.  
09/154474


56/09/21

## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

- ☒ \* Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)  
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
- ☒ Specification [Total Pages 15]  
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
  - Descriptive title of the invention
  - Cross References to Related Applications
  - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
  - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
  - Background of the invention
  - Brief Summary of the Invention
  - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
  - Detailed Description
  - Claim(s)
- ☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 1]
- Oath or Declaration [Total Pages ]
  - ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
  - ☒ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)
    - ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

\* NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 15: IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).

 ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 20231

- ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
- Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
  - ☐ Computer Readable Copy
  - ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
  - ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

- ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
- 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement of Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee) ☐
- English Translation Document (if applicable)
- Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
- ☒ Preliminary Amendment
- ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
(Should be specifically itemized)
  - \* Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired (PTO/SB/09-12)
  - Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

- ☐ Continuation ☒ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. 08, 875, 237
- Prior application information: Examiner B. Copenheaver Group / Art Unit: 1771
- For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

## 17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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Signature	<i>Richard L. Byrne</i>	Date	12/6/99

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, DC 20231.

09455574-120699

PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of: \_\_\_\_\_  
Aalbertus Pieter KROESBERGEN

Entitled: "Substrate with Super-Absorbent Material, Method for  
Manufacture Thereof and Use"

Enclosed are:   X   one drawing sheet  
           An Assignment of the invention to:                                   
  X   Declaration (copy)  
           Small Entity Statement under 37 C.F.R.  
§ 1.9 and 1.27

CLAIMS AS FILED

	<u>No. Filed</u>	<u>No. Extra</u>		<u>Small Entity</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Non-Small</u> <u>Entity Rate</u>	<u>Charge</u>
Total Claims	<u>30</u>	<u>-20 = 10</u>	X	\$ 9.00	\$ 18.00	\$ <u>180.00</u>
Indep. Claims	<u>2</u>	<u>- 3 = 0</u>	X	\$ 39.00	\$ 78.00	\$ <u>0</u>
Multiple Dependent Claim/s				\$130.00	\$260.00	\$ <u>0</u>
Basic Fee +				\$380.00	\$760.00	\$ <u>760.00</u>
				Total of above Charges		\$ <u>0</u>
				Total Fee		\$ <u>940.00</u>

Two checks in the amounts of \$ 760.00 and \$ 180.00 are enclosed to cover the filing fee and ten (10) additional claims.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 or patent application processing fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.17 associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 23-0650. Please refund any overpayment in the form of Electronic Funds Transfer to the bank account of record for Webb Ziesenheim Logsdon Orkin & Hanson, P.C.

An original and two copies of this sheet are enclosed.

12-6-99  
Date

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(Signature of person mailing paper)

09455574-120699

PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF:

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

Aalbertus Pieter KROESBERGEN

702/991620

ENTITLED

"Substrate with Super-Absorbent Material, Method for  
Manufacture Thereof and Use"

To the Application Branch

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

EXPRESS MAIL CERTIFICATE

"Express Mail" Label Number EL400913437US

Date of Deposit December 6, 1999

I hereby certify that the following attached paper or fee

Utility Patent Application Transmittal (1p.); Patent Application Transmittal Letter for the purpose of calculating fees (1p. in trip.); Specification (10pp.); claims (5pp.); Abstract (1p.); copy of Declaration (2pp.); a Preliminary Amendment (8pp.) and two checks in the amounts of \$760.00 and \$180 (10 additional claims).

is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. §1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Beth Kennedy

(Typed name of person mailing paper or fee)

  
(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

0445574-12666

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of :  
AALBERTUS PIETER KROESBERGEN : SUBSTRATE WITH  
Serial No. Not Yet Assigned : SUPER-ABSORBENT MATERIAL,  
Filed Concurrently Herewith : METHOD FOR MANUFACTURE  
THEREOF AND USE  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
December 6, 1999

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington DC 20231

Sir:

Prior to initial examination, please amend the above-identified patent application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, after the title and before line 1, insert the following:

--This is a division of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/875,237, filed September 9, 1997.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention--.

Page 1, before line 6, insert the following heading:

--2. Description of the Related Art--.

Page 2, before line 8, insert the following heading:

--SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION--.

Page 2, before line 22, insert the following:

--BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of preparatory steps for manufacturing a super-absorbent powder according to prior art; and

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Fig. 2 shows a schematic diagram of the process of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS--.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Original claims 1-33 were replaced during Chapter II proceedings with amended claims 1-34 in a letter dated December 17, 1996. Cancel amended claims 1-34 and insert claims 35-64 as follows:

--35. A substrate comprising a super-absorbent material applied to the substrate.

36. The substrate as claimed in claim 35, wherein the material has a significantly enlarged surface area achieved by having the super-absorbent material in the form of a plurality of discrete, substantially semi-spherical islets with a diameter  
5 between 10 and 1000  $\mu$ .

37. The substrate as claimed in claim 35, wherein the super-absorbent material is obtainable by allowing suitable monomers to polymerize in presence of a catalyst to obtain a polymer solution, adding a cross-linking agent to the polymer  
5 solution to obtain a pasty composition, and applying the composition to the substrate.

38. The substrate as claimed in claim 35, wherein the super-absorbent material is a foam.

39. The substrate as claimed in claim 37, wherein the pasty composition is applied to the substrate in the form of discrete, substantially semi-spherical islets having a diameter of 10 to 1000  $\mu$  and is allowed to dry and cross-link.

40. The substrate as claimed in claim 37, further comprising adding a foaming agent to the pasty composition prior to applying the composition to the substrate, wherein the composition is caused to foam at any time after addition of the foaming agent.

41. The substrate as claimed in claim 37, wherein the pasty composition further comprises at least one other additive chosen from agents for changing the viscosity of the composition, agents for improving the adhesion of the super-absorbent material to the substrate, agents for softening the super-absorbent material, and agents for making the composition conductive.

42. The substrate as claimed in claim 41, wherein the agents for changing the viscosity of the composition are acrylates, polyurethane or combinations thereof.

43. The substrate as claimed in claim 41, wherein the agents for improving the adhesion of the super-absorbent material to the substrate are polyamide, polyethylene, ethylene vinyl acetate or combinations thereof.

44. The substrate as claimed in claim 41, wherein the agents for softening the super-absorbent material are plasticizers which co-polymerize in the polymer.

45. The substrate as claimed in claim 37, wherein the cross-linking agent contains two functional groups which are capable after thermal excitation of reacting in a short time with carboxylate or carbonic acid functional groups.

46. The substrate as claimed in claim 35, wherein the composition comprises soot to make the composition conductive.

47. The substrate as claimed in claim 35, wherein the super-absorbent material is obtainable by preparing a polymer solution by dissolving a polymer in an aqueous solvent, adding a cross-linking agent to the polymer solution to obtain a pasty composition, and applying the composition to the substrate.

48. The substrate as claimed in claim 35, wherein the super-absorbent material is selected from the group consisting of a cross-linked polyacrylate, a polyamide, a cellulose-like polymer or a combination thereof.

49. The substrate as claimed in claim 35, wherein the substrate is one of a fabric, a non-woven, a paper, a film, aluminum tape, a fibre or a petrojelly-like filling compound.

50. The substrate as claimed in claim 37, wherein the pasty composition consists of 95-99.9% by weight of an aqueous solution of pre-cross-linked poly(meth)acrylic acid and 0.1-5% by weight of a cross-linking agent.

51. A method for manufacturing a substrate, comprising the steps of: adding a cross-linking agent to a solution of a polymer to obtain a pasty composition; and applying the composition to a substrate.

52. The method for manufacturing a substrate as claimed in claim 51, further comprising the steps of applying the composition to the substrate in discrete, substantially semi-spherical islets with a diameter between 10 and 1000  $\mu$  and allowing the applied composition to dry to obtain the substrate with the super-absorbent material.

53. The method for manufacturing a substrate as claimed in claim 51, further comprising the steps of adding a foaming agent to the pasty composition, and applying the composition on the substrate, wherein the composition is caused to foam at any time after addition of the foaming agent.

54. The method for manufacturing a substrate as claimed in claim 51, wherein the polymer is formed by the step of allowing suitable monomers to be polymerized in presence of a catalyst.



55. The method as claimed in claim 51, wherein the composition is applied to the substrate as a full surface coating.

56. The method as claimed in claim 51, wherein the composition is applied to the substrate by impregnating the substrate with the compositions between two rollers.

57. The method as claimed in claim 51, wherein the composition is applied to the substrate by screen printing techniques.

58. The method as claimed in claim 57, wherein, in the screen printing technique, use is made of a template with a form, size and distribution of openings in the template such that the composition is applied to the substrate as discrete islets.

59. The method as claimed in claim 58, wherein the form of the template openings is chosen such that the resulting islets are substantially semi-spherical.

60. The method as claimed in claim 59, wherein a diameter of the semi-spherical islets lies between 10 and 1000  $\mu$ .

61. A cable comprising a sheathing material which is formed from the substrate as claimed in claim 35.

62. An hygiene product, such as baby napkin, sanitary towel and incontinence product, comprising the substrate as claimed in claim 35.

63. A packaging material comprising the substrate as claimed in claim 35.

64. An agricultural substrate comprising the substrate as claimed in claim 35.--

IN THE ABSTRACT:

After the claims, please insert a page containing the Abstract Of The Disclosure, which is attached hereto as a separately typed page.

REMARKS

The specification has been amended to place the application in conformance with standard United States Patent practice.

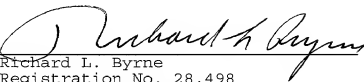
Original claims 1-33 were replaced during Chapter II proceedings. Amended claims 1-34 have been cancelled by this Preliminary Amendment and rewritten as new claims 35-64.

An Abstract Of The Disclosure has been added as a separately typed page to be inserted after the claims.

Examination and allowance of claims 35-64 are  
respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

WEBB ZIESENHEIM LOGSDON  
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SUBSTRATE WITH SUPER-ABSORBENT MATERIAL,  
METHOD FOR MANUFACTURE THEREOF AND USE

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to a substrate provided with super-absorbent material to be manufactured by allowing suitable monomers to polymerize in the presence of a catalyst in order to obtain a polymer solution, adding a cross-linking agent to the polymer solution to obtain a pasty composition, subsequently applying the composition on or in a substrate and allowing the applied composition to dry and cross-link in order to obtain the substrate with the super-absorbent material. The pasty composition further contains other additives. The invention further relates to a method for manufacturing such a substrate. The substrates can be used as sheathing material in cables, in hygiene products such as baby napkins, sanitary towels and incontinence products, in or as packagings and packaging materials and in agricultural substrates. The invention also relates to such products.

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**SUBSTRATE WITH SUPER-ABSORBENT MATERIAL, METHOD FOR  
MANUFACTURE THEREOF AND USE**

The present invention relates to a substrate provided with a super-absorbent material, to a method for the manufacture thereof, a method for manufacturing the super-absorbent material, in addition to the use of the substrate in different products.

Super-absorbent materials used for a variety of applications have existed for decades. Such super-absorbent materials are capable of binding a multiple of their own weight in liquid, particularly water, sometimes up to five hundred times as much.

The super-absorbent capacity of such materials is based on swelling. The materials are at least partially cross-linked polymer chains containing a large number of COOH groups. Through contact with water or an aqueous liquid hydrogen atoms will split off and COO<sup>-</sup> groups will be formed. These negatively charged carboxylate groups repulse each other, whereby the cross-linked polymer forms a three-dimensional network, in which the water molecules are as it were captured. The water molecules are held in the super-absorbent material by means of hydrogen bridges. The (partial) cross-linking of the material is essential for the effectiveness thereof, since "separate" polymer chains would simply dissolve in the liquid instead of absorbing it.

Super-absorbent materials occur as powders or fibres. The advantage of powders is that they have a markedly higher absorption capacity than fibres due to their significantly larger surface area. Super-absorbent fibres are moreover more expensive.

Powders are usually applied to a substrate, which in turn is further processed into the end product. In particular cases powders are also directly processed. The great drawback of powder however is that it causes dusting and dust nuisance both in the manufacture of substrates coated with powder and in the processing of

those substrates or the loose powders themselves. Dust nuisance is not only very unpleasant but also causes loss of material and therefore waste and is moreover bad for the health of those working with the powders.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a substrate provided with a super-absorbent material which does not have the above stated drawbacks.

This is achieved by the invention by manufacturing the substrate by causing suitable monomers to polymerize in the presence of a catalyst in order to obtain a polymer solution, adding a cross-linking agent to obtain a pasty composition, subsequently applying the composition on or in a substrate and allowing the applied composition to dry and cross-link to obtain the substrate with the super-absorbent material.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention the polymer solution can also be prepared, instead of by polymerization, by dissolving already formed polymers in water or an aqueous solvent and only then adding the cross-linking agent. The thus obtained composition can then again be applied to a suitable substrate.

The conventional method for preparing a super-absorbent powder consists of adding together suitable monomers and a cross-linking agent and causing these to polymerize in the presence of a catalyst. The polymer obtained in this manner is gelled and dried and subsequently ground to powder. Figure 1 shows a schematic outline of the preparatory steps for manufacturing a super-absorbent powder according to the prior art.

In the method according to the invention however, the cross-linking step is not performed during polymerization but only thereafter. Cross-linking takes place just before, during or after the application of the mixture of the polymer solution and the cross-linking agent. The material with super-absorbent properties is subsequently manufactured by drying. Figure 2 shows the process according to the invention in diagrammatic form.

The advantage of the process sequence of the present invention is that dust nuisance no longer occurs either during applying of the super-absorbent material in or on

a substrate or during processing of the substrate itself. The occurrence of additional waste is also hereby prevented.

If desired, other additives can also be introduced  
5 into the composition just before, simultaneously with or after addition of the cross-linking agent. The object of such additives is for instance to change the viscosity of the composition, whereby the application is facilitated, to improve the adhesion of the material to the substrate,  
10 to soften the super-absorbent material, whereby the adhesion is also improved, to increase the conducting properties or to cause the composition to foam either after or during the application.

Additives which change the viscosity of the composition can be chosen for instance from acrylates, polyurethane or combinations thereof. Changing the viscosity may be necessary in respect of particular methods of applying the composition to the substrate. In screen printing techniques it may be desired in particular cases for the  
20 applied quantity of material not to run out or only to run out slowly. The spreading speed can be influenced by increasing the viscosity.

Additives for improving the adhesion of the super-absorbent material to the substrate are for instance  
25 polyamides (PA), polyethylene (PE), ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) or combinations thereof. These materials adhere relatively well to the commonly used substrates. By including them in the super-absorbent material the adhesion thereof can be improved. Such adhesive agents  
30 can also be arranged as coating layer on the substrate prior to application of the pasty composition. The adhesion can also be enhanced by adding plasticizers. Suitable plasticizers are preferably plasticizers which are co-polymerized with the super-absorbent material so  
35 that they cannot diffuse from the polymer into for instance cable insulation. Plasticizers ensure that the resulting super-absorbent material does not become too hard, whereby it could easily detach from the substrate.

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To improve the conductivity of the material or end product, for instance soot (carbon) or other conducting materials can be mixed in.

- Suitable foaming agents are for instance Servo
- 5 Amfolyt JA 140 <sup>TM</sup>, Nekanil<sup>TM</sup> or combinations thereof. The advantage of an absorbent material in the form of a foam is that the surface is significantly enlarged. Hereby the swelling capacity likewise increases because the water molecules have easier access to the carboxyl groups of
- 10 the polymer network and these can thereby hydrolyse more rapidly.

- In principle any polymer with suitable swelling properties can be processed in the manner outlined above to a pasty composition which can be applied to a
- 15 substrate. Particularly recommended however are polyacrylates, preferably sodium- or ammonium-neutralized acrylamides and cellulose-like polymers. A suitable cross-linking agent is added depending on the polymer. The skilled person in this field using his average
- 20 professional knowledge will be capable of selecting suitable cross-linking agents.

- In principle any desired material can be used as substrate as long as adhesion of the super-absorbent material thereto is possible. Examples of substrates are
- 25 for instance fabrics, non-wovens, paper, films, for instance of plastic or metal, tape material, for instance of aluminum, or also petrojelly-like filling compounds. In addition to flat substrates filamentary or fibrous substrates can also be used.

- 30 The present invention further relates to a method for manufacturing a substrate provided with a coating of super-absorbent material, comprising of allowing suitable monomers to polymerize in the presence of a catalyst, adding a cross-linking agent thereto in order to obtain a
- 35 pasty composition, subsequently applying the composition to a substrate and allowing the applied composition to cross-link and dry to obtain the substrate with the super-absorbent material.

- According to an alternative embodiment the polymer
- 40 solution can here also be manufactured, instead of by



polymerization, by dissolving polymer chains in water or an aqueous solvent.

There are different possibilities for applying the pasty composition to the substrate. Full surface coating results in a substantially closed layer. In principle a closed layer has a relatively low absorption capacity. For particular applications, however, such a product may be desired. In addition to surface coating, the pasty material can however also be applied by means of brushing, rolling and the like.

A third method of application is impregnation. Impregnation takes place for instance by transporting the substrate together with the pasty composition through two rollers. Depending on the wettability of the substrate, a closed layer results or accumulations of the composition form locally. The latter occurs particularly when a hydrophobic substrate is used.

A third possibility of applying the pasty composition is by means of screen printing techniques. The material is herein applied to the substrate through a template. The form, distribution and dimensions of the openings in the template determine the resulting pattern on the substrate.

The properties of the swelling material depend on a number of factors. Thus both the ratio between temperature (during application and drying) and the drying time as well as the viscosity of the composition are important for the adhesion to the substrate and for the swelling capacity. Cross-linking agents are generally active at relatively high temperatures and in aqueous environments. In the ideal case, the cross-linking should take place at between 150 and 200°C, preferably about 175°C, and at a pressure such that water has not yet evaporated. In practice however, atmospheric pressure and a temperature of about 175°C are often chosen. It has been found according to the invention that with a drying time of between 1 and 3 minutes at 175°C an absorbent material with good properties is obtained. The time and temperature can however vary depending on the ratio between the

quantities of acrylate and cross-linking agent and the viscosity of the mixture.

It has been found that in the first drying run the evaporation of the cross-linking agent must be prevented as far as possible. This can be achieved by operating with the lowest possible air circulation.

In addition, the form in which the super-absorbent material is applied is also important for the absorption properties. With powders it has been found in practice that particles with a diameter of between about 100 and 200  $\mu$  have the best absorption properties. According to the invention the composition is therefore preferably applied in the form of discrete, substantially semi-spherical islets with a diameter of between about 100 and 200  $\mu$ . Depending on the application the islets may however also have greater or smaller diameters, for instance between 10 and 1000  $\mu$ , preferably between 50 and 500  $\mu$ .

The distribution of the islets on the substrate can be random or in accordance with a determined pattern. In addition, a greater number of islets or islets with a different diameter may be arranged at determined locations on the substrate in order to locally increase the absorption capacity. This is important for instance when the product is used in hygiene products such as baby napkins and sanitary towels. A skilled person will be able to ascertain by means of simple tests which pattern is most suitable for a particular application.

The absorption capacity of the substrate depends on the quantity of super-absorbent material applied. In the present case 30 g per  $m^2$  would already provide sufficient absorption. Starting from this given information, it can be calculated how much material must be applied per islet of 200  $\mu$  and what the distance between the islets must be, for instance by means of the following calculation:

- the volume of an islet is:

$$\frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{2}{3} * 3.14 * (0.002)^3 = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ dm}^3$$

- the specific weight is set at:

$$1 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

- the weight of one semi-sphere is then:

$$1.7 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ g}$$

- a weight of  $30 \text{ g/m}^3$  then results in:  
 $1.75 \cdot 10^6$  semi-spheres
- the diameter surface of one semi-sphere is:  
 $3.14 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2$
- 5 - the total surface of the dots together is:  
 $0.0553 \text{ m}^2$
- the distance between the dots amounts to:  
 $8 \cdot 10^{-6} - 2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 600 \mu$

10 The quantity of material to be applied is determined by the form and dimensions of the openings in a template. In the case of semi-spherical islets the material will preferably be applied in the shape of a cylinder and will then assume the ideal semi-spherical shape by flowing out slightly.

15 It has been found that super-absorbent material applied with a CP30 template has a swelling capacity of about 1 mm per  $10 \text{ g/m}^2$  in tap water. A full surface coated layer of absorbent material has for instance a swelling capacity of about 0.2 mm per  $10 \text{ g/m}^2$  (in tap water with an  
20 average conductivity).

The substrate with the super-absorbent material according to the invention can in principle be used in any field in which at the moment super-absorbent powders and fibres and substrate materials provided with super-absorbent  
25 powders and fibres are also used.

An example of a particularly advantageous application is the use of the substrate as sheathing material in the cable industry. Sheathing material is used for electricity cables and data cables and has a number of functions.  
30 It serves for instance to embed the conducting part of the cable and to form a barrier to the environment (the so-called bedding function). In addition, sheathing material is used to hold together the components of a cable (so-called binding). Furthermore, determined components of a cable must be mutually separated  
35 (separation). Sheathing material is also used for this purpose. An important fourth and final function is so-called water-blocking, which must prevent water penetrating to the core in transverse as well as longitudinal  
40 direction. The sheathing material according to the inven-

tion is particularly suitable for this latter function. Heretofore petrojelly-like compounds or substrate materials coated with a super-absorbent powder have been used for this purpose. Processing of petrojellies is far  
5 from agreeable and causes a considerable degree of smearing, leakage of the jellies etc. during manufacture of the cables as well as during connection thereof. The drawbacks of powdery super-absorbent materials are already described above. The substrate according to the  
10 invention is particularly suitable as water-blocking material in cables.

Super-absorbent materials are in addition also much used in hygiene products such as baby napkins, sanitary towels and incontinence products. In the manufacture of  
15 such products and the use thereof the drawbacks of the powders used heretofore are prevented by using a substrate according to the invention.

Another application of the substrate according to the invention lies in the field of agriculture, where  
20 moisture-regulating conditions can be provided, for instance in agricultural substrates, by means of the super-absorbent properties of the material.

The material can also be used in the packaging industry. In products which must be stored absolutely  
25 moisture-free, bags of silica gel are often co-packed. The invention enables packaging of the product for instance directly in a substrate provided with a super-absorbent material.

In the present application the following terminology  
30 is used. By "polymer solution" is understood a polymer-containing liquid phase before addition of a cross-linking agent. By "composition" is understood the polymer solution after addition of the cross-linking agent, prior to as well as after the application thereof to a  
35 substrate, optionally after cross-linking but still before drying. "Absorbent material" designates the composition after cross-linking and drying.

The invention will be further elucidated on the basis of the accompanying example, which is only given

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however by way of illustration and is not intended to limit the invention in any way whatsoever.

#### EXAMPLE

- The super-absorbent composition according to the invention was prepared from two components. Component 1 consists of an aqueous solution of a pre-cross-linked poly(meth)acrylic acid, which can be partially present in the form of a salt. The counter-ions can in that case be sodium, potassium or ammonium. In addition, the solution can optionally contain acrylamide as co-monomer. The monomer containing the carboxyl group ((meth)acrylic acid) must however always be present in excess.

- The second component is the actual reactive cross-linking agent, which preferably contains two functional groups which are capable after thermal excitation of reacting in a short time with carboxylate or carbonic acid functional groups.

- Shortly before application of the mixture to the substrate, component 2 in a quantity of 0.1-5% by weight, preferably 0.5-3% by weight related to the total quantity of component 1, is added to component 1 (95-99.9% by weight) and mixed homogeneously therewith.

- The mixture is applied to a suitable substrate by means of screen printing techniques with a screen having a mesh width of 500-1000, preferably  $745\mu$  in order to obtain a regular pattern of islets with a diameter of 100-500, preferably  $250\mu$  and an open area of 5-20, preferably 13%. After printing, the substrate with the mixture thereon is dried in order to cause the cross-linking process to take place. The thus obtained product has a swelling capacity of 1 mm at an application of  $9\text{ g/m}^2$  (dry).

- The present invention provides a new substrate which is provided with a super-absorbent material and which during manufacturing and processing displays none of the drawbacks of the substrates coated with conventionally used super-absorbent powders. A new method is further provided for manufacturing the substrate and for the

preparation. The substrate can take different forms and be used for a large number of applications.

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## NEW CLAIMS

1. Substrate provided with a super-absorbent material in a form that results in the material having a significantly enlarged surface.

2. Substrate as claimed in claim 1, wherein the significantly enlarged surface is achieved by having the super-absorbent material in the form of a plurality of discrete, substantially semi-spherical islets with a diameter between 10 and 1000  $\mu$ , preferably between 50 and 500  $\mu$ , most preferably between about 100 and 200  $\mu$ .

3. Substrate according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the super-absorbent material is obtainable by allowing suitable monomers to polymerize in the presence of a catalyst in order to obtain a polymer solution, adding a cross-linking agent to the polymer solution to obtain a pasty composition, subsequently applying the composition on the substrate in the form of the discrete, substantially semi-spherical islets with a diameter between 10 and 1000  $\mu$ , preferably between 50 and 500  $\mu$ , most preferably between about 100 and 200  $\mu$ , and allowing the applied composition to dry and cross-link in order to obtain the substrate with the super-absorbent material.

4. Substrate as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the significantly enlarged surface is achieved by having the super-absorbent material in the form of a foam.

5. Substrate according to claim 1, 2 and 4, wherein the super-absorbent material is obtainable by allowing suitable monomers to polymerize in the presence of a catalyst in order to obtain a polymer solution, adding a cross-linking agent to the polymer solution to obtain a pasty composition, adding a foaming agent to the pasty composition, subsequently applying the composition on the substrate and either during or after application of the composition causing it to foam.

6. Substrate as claimed in claims 3 and 5,  
characterized in that the pasty composition further  
comprises other additives chosen from agents for changing  
the viscosity of the composition, agents for improving  
5 the adhesion of the super-absorbent material to the  
substrate, agents for softening the super-absorbent  
material, agents for making the composition conductive.

7. Substrate as claimed in claim 6,  
characterized in that the agents for changing the  
10 viscosity of the composition are chosen for instance from  
acrylates, polyurethane or combinations thereof.

8. Substrate as claimed in claim 6,  
characterized in that the agents for improving the  
adhesion of the super-absorbent material to the substrate  
15 are chosen from polyamide (PA), polyethylene (PE),  
ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) or combinations thereof.

9. Substrate as claimed in claim 6,  
characterized in that the agents for softening the super-  
absorbent material are plasticizers which co-polymerize  
20 in the polymer.

10. Substrate as claimed in claims 3-9, wherein  
the agents for causing the composition to foam after or  
during application are chosen from Servo Amfolyt JA 140  
'M, Nekanil'M or combinations thereof.

25 11. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims  
3-10, characterized in that the cross-linking agent  
contains two functional groups which are capable after  
thermal excitation of reacting in a short time with  
carboxylate or carbonic acid functional groups.

30 12. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims  
1-11, characterized in that the composition contains soot  
(carbon) to make the composition conductive.

13. Substrate as claimed in claims 3 and 5-12,  
characterized in that instead of by polymerization the  
35 polymer solution is prepared by dissolving an already  
formed polymer in water or an aqueous solvent.

14. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims  
1-13, characterized in that the super-absorbent material



is a cross-linked polyacrylate, polyamide, cellulose-like polymer or a combination thereof.

15. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-14, characterized in that the substrate is a fabric, non-woven, paper, film, aluminum tape, fibre or petrojelly-like filling compound.

16. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims 3 and 5-15, characterized in that the pasty composition consists of 95-99.9% by weight of an aqueous solution of pre-cross-linked poly(meth)acrylic acid and 0.1-5, preferably 0.5-3% by weight of a cross-linking agent.

17. Method for manufacturing a substrate as claimed in claims 1 and 2, comprising of allowing suitable monomers to be polymerized in the presence of a catalyst, adding thereto a cross-linking agent in order to obtain a pasty composition, subsequently applying the composition on a substrate in the form of discrete, substantially semi-spherical islets with a diameter between 10 and 1000  $\mu$ , preferably between 50 and 500  $\mu$ , most preferably between about 100 and 200  $\mu$ , and allowing the applied composition to dry in order to obtain the substrate with the super-absorbent material.

18. Method for manufacturing a substrate as claimed in claims 1 and 3, comprising of allowing suitable monomers to be polymerized in the presence of a catalyst, adding thereto a cross-linking agent in order to obtain a pasty composition, adding a foaming agent to the pasty composition, subsequently applying the composition on the substrate and either during or after application of the composition causing it to foam.

19. Method as claimed in claims 17 and 18, characterized in that instead of by polymerization the polymer solution is prepared by dissolving an already formed polymer in water or an aqueous solvent.

20. Method as claimed in claim 17, characterized in that the composition is applied to the substrate by means of full surface coating.

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21. Method as claimed in claim 17, characterized in that the composition is applied to the substrate by means of impregnating the substrate with the composition between two rollers.

5 22. Method as claimed in claim 17, characterized in that the composition is applied to the substrate by means of screen printing techniques.

23. Method as claimed in claim 18, characterized in that in the screen printing technique  
10 use is made of a template with a form, size and distribution of the openings such that the composition is applied to the substrate in the form of discrete islets.

24. Method as claimed in claim 23, characterized in that the form of the template openings  
15 is chosen such that the resulting islets are substantially semi-spherical.

25. Method as claimed in claim 24, characterized in that the diameter of the semi-spherical islets lies between 10 and 1000  $\mu$ , preferably between 50  
20 and 500  $\mu$ , most preferably between about 100 and 200  $\mu$ .

26. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16 for use as sheathing material in cables.

27. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16 for use in hygiene products such as baby napkins,  
25 sanitary towels and incontinence products.

28. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16 for use in or as packagings and packaging materials.

29. Substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16 for use in agricultural substrates.

30 30. Cable provided with a sheathing material which is formed from a substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16.

31. Hygiene product, such as baby napkin, sanitary towel and incontinence product, provided with a  
35 substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16.

32. Hygiene products provided with absorption means which are formed by or at least partly consist of a substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16.

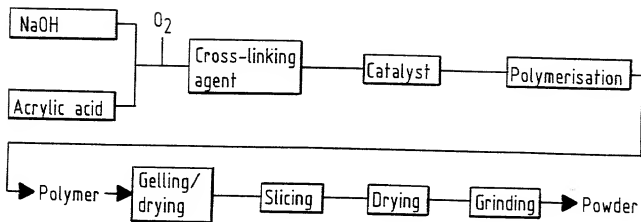
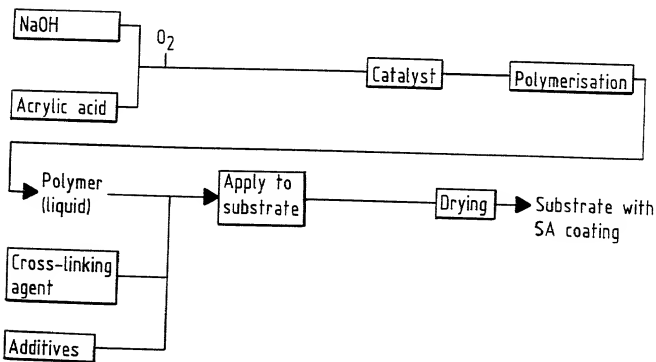
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33. Packaging material which is formed by or at least partly consists of a substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16 or which comprises such a substrate.

34. Agricultural substrate formed by or at  
5 least partly consisting of a substrate as claimed in any of the claims 1-16.

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FIG. 1FIG. 2

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# Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

## English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Substrate with super-absorbent material, method for manufacture thereof  
and use  
 the specification of which \_\_\_\_\_

(check one)

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed on July 18, 1997 as \_\_\_\_\_

Application Serial No. 08/875,237

and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_  
 (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Claimed

<u>9500118</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>23 January 1995</u>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)
<u>08/442,417</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>16 May 1995</u>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)
<u>1000572</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>15 June 1995</u>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. *(list name and registration number)*

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